

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

Vol 17.2, Issue #70

June 2007

www.Fly-inClub.org

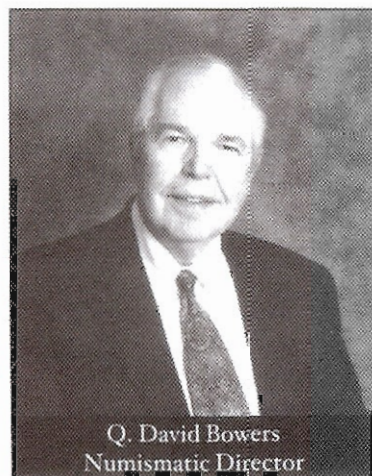


Civil War Tokens Struck on US Coins

(see page 4 for details)

Over 50 Years in Numismatics

AN UNSURPASSED REPUTATION!



Q. David Bowers
Numismatic Director

WHEN IT COMES TIME TO SELL, choose the company that offers you an unsurpassed reputation of integrity, numismatic professionalism and expertise, and proven financial results. Led by Q. David Bowers, who can boast over 50 years in the field of numismatics, the staff of American Numismatic Rarities brings you over 250 years of combined experience bringing fine numismatic properties to auction.

Q. DAVID BOWERS HAS BEEN HONORED by the American Numismatic Association with its two highest awards – the Farran Zerbe Memorial Award and Numismatist of the Year. Bowers has served as president of both the American Numismatic Association (1983-1985) and the Professional Numismatists Guild (1977-1979), who awarded him with their highest honor, the Founder's Award. Bowers is the only person to have served as president of both these prestigious organizations.

NAMED BY COINAGE MAGAZINE as one of the "Numismatists of the Century," Bowers is the author of more than 40 works, mostly on the topic of rare coins, including the *ANA Centennial History*, *History of United States Coinage* (for The Johns Hopkins University), *Adventures with Rare Coins*, the two-volume *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, and *A California Gold Rush History*. More of Bowers' books have won "Book of the Year" honors from the Numismatic Literary Guild and Professional Numismatists Guild than have those of any other author. He has catalogued many of the finest collections ever assembled, including the Eliasberg Collection, the Norweb Collection, the Garrett Collection, and the Harry W. Bass Jr. Collection.

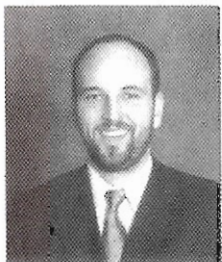
CONTACT US TODAY to put Dave and our expert staff to work for you!



Christine Karstedt
President



Dr. Rick Bagg,
Auction Consignments



John Pack,
Auction Consignments



Frank Van Valen,
Senior Numismatist



John Kraljevich
Numismatic Research

TRUSTED NAMES, FAMILIAR FACES

DYNAMIC RESULTS!



Call toll free: 866-811-1804

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC RARITIES, LLC

P.O. Box 1804 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894 • Toll-free: 866-811-1804 • 603-569-0823

Fax: 603-569-3875 • www.anrcoins.com • auction@anrcoins.com

ANA Life Members
Dr. Richard Bagg
Q. David Bowers
Christine Karstedt
Melissa Karstedt
John Kraljevich, Jr.
John M. Pack
Frank Van Valen

Members
Dr. Richard Bagg
Q. David Bowers
Christine Karstedt

Founded 1991

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

Vol 17.2, Issue #70

www.Fly-inClub.org

June 2007

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to James Barton Longacre, with emphasis on his work as Chief Engraver of the Mint from 1844 to 1869, with a primary focus on his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

Contents

President's Letter

- 4 by Chris Pilliod

Featured Articles

- 7 Counterfeit 1859 Pattern Bought off of eBay
by Rick Snow
- 8 Fly-In Club Members Contribute to Variety Census
by Dave Noble
- 9 Coin Metallurgy for the Non-metallurgists
by Chris Pilliod

Featured Articles, Cont'd

- 11 1857 Flying Eagle Cent Snow-8 Sells for \$7670
by Frank Leone
- 12 Observed "Orange-peel" Effect on 19th Century US Proofs
by Chris Pilliod with Contributions by James D. Bonn Sr.
- 18 The Truth About Cleaning Coins
by Tom Becker
- 23 Fly-In Club Talk Forum
by Dave Noble

Columns

- 10 The Fly-In Club Welcomes Our Newest Members
by Vern Sebby

- 16 Found in the Forum
by Frank Leone

Advertisers

- 2 American Numismatic Rarities
- 10 Fly-In Club Membership Application
- 23 Dave's — The Collector's Friend
- 24 Classified Ads
- 24 Back Issues of Ledger
- 27 Eagle Eye Rare Coins
- 28 1793.COM



Civil War Tokens Struck on US Coins
(see page 4 for details)

Copyright 2007, The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society, "The Fly-In Club". All rights reserved. Articles, opinions and comments appearing in this journal reflect the views of their authors and may or may not agree with those of the editor or the society. The society specifically reserves the right to edit copy, to require payment in advance, to suspend advertising privileges, or to decline any article, letter to the editor, advertisement or other submitted material in part or in whole at its sole discretion. No part of this Journal may be reproduced, in whole or in part, by any means, without permission from the Society.

President's Letter

by Chris Pilliod

Here's an interesting little tale for the members. In mid-March I was traveling to one of our plants in a small town called Orangeburg in South Carolina. I flew into Charlotte on Tuesday to visit a customer in Asheville, North Carolina prior to visiting our facility. Wednesday and Thursday were meeting days in Orangeburg — mostly about surgical wires and products we produce for biomedical applications. While we gave the customer a plant tour I couldn't help but notice the pine woods behind the plant. The weather was choice, clear blue skies and 70 degrees every day, and an aroma from the pines that captivated my sense. More than once I wondered if there were any golf courses in the vicinity. No such luck... it was back to work for two days.

On Friday morning I packed up and headed to the Charlotte Airport and a flight back home. But as I drove north the clear skies turned ominous and

soon a heavy rain was blasting my rental car's windshield. Once I

arrived at the Airport the news only got worse. The good word from up north was there was no rain, the bad news was it was snowing. And my flight was one of the first to get canceled.

Miraculously it was the same weekend as the Mid-Winter ANA Coin Show in Charlotte which, as I gazed at my watch was about to open doors. I hopped in my rental car and zoomed downtown to the Show Friday afternoon. I picked up a few nice Indians for my collection, mostly varieties and so on. I didn't get to all the tables so you can imagine my devastation when the airlines informed me that all flights north on Saturday had been canceled as well. So it was back to the show once more.



Civil war token struck on 1838 Seated dime.

Correction — In the January 2007 issue of *Ledger*, Tim Cartwright's name was listed as author of the article *Interesting Civil War Token on an 1858 Flying Eagle from the 2007 FUN Show* when in fact it was Tim Larson. Our apologies to both parties.



Civil war token struck on 1858 Flying Eagle cent.

Perhaps the nicest piece I acquired was a nice Civil War Token struck on a United States issued Seated Dime from 1838 (see photos). These are just marvelously intriguing numismatica. And what was especially nice about this example was the underlying detail. Specialists in these varieties place a heavy premium on the visual details left on the original type coin, and this example had a great deal of undertype of Miss Liberty. In fact after studying the example I noticed that while the Civil War Token as a choice mint state example the 1838 dime used for the piece showed wear characteristics of an XF or so.

The long-held theory of these overstrikes is that Civil War Token collecting became immediately popular, even as they were issued in the 1860's. As time went on serious collectors had difficulty finding new pieces for their cabinet. As a whim they would seek out connections or on their own find the press shop that was stamping out the local tokens and hand him a struck US cent or dime and have him overstrike it with the token dies in the press. Most CWT's have the diameter of an Indian Cent so any US piece larger than this would not fit into the collar – as a result no overstruck quarters, halves or dollars are known. Half dimes would make for an exciting candidate but I have never seen one, my guess is that the collector might have

felt some of the original Civil ar token design would not get struck up.

Apparently in the case of my newly acquired piece a contemporary collector simply pulled whatever dime he had in his pocket for restriking at a diesinker's establishment and it just happened to be an XF45 1838 Large Star variety. Only one or two examples are known on Bust Dimes. Most overstruck

dimes are Seated variety from the Philadelphia Mint, and much rarer are those on New Orleans issues. I am not aware of any on San Francisco dimes, most likely since they did not circulate in the east where the Civil War Tokens were being manufactured.

I have photographed one of each variety I have in my collection, a Flying eagle cent, an Indian Cent and the Seated dime discussed here. I have many spare Indian cent overstrikes so I am not as aggressive on purchasing these. But I do recall one I wish I would not have passed on. That was one on an 1863 Indian cent but the CWT strike was about 5% off center and several details of the original Indian cent were not struck at all.

As the week progressed the show slowed considerably. I spent one afternoon at the Old Charlotte



Civil war token struck on 1863 Indian cent.

Mint, which the Women's Auxiliary Club bought in 1932 and moved 3 miles east of its original location (now the main Post Office). It was fascinating old building, but had been converted to an Art Museum. The Gold Rush of 1829 encompassed about 8 counties in the Charlotte region, and stretched down through South Carolina and into Georgia. The early Carolina gold was struck by the Bechtler family in Rutherfordton, NC. There was a wonderful exhibit of some condition-census pieces on display. Adding to the treat, while studying the dis-

play I met and chatted with several descendants of the Bechtlers.

One of the most interesting numismatic theatres was that given by Jamie Franki on Saturday, designer of the 2005 Jefferson Nickel reverse with its rendition of a Plains Buffalo. I was impressed by his talent and as a college instructor he was a naturally well-refined speaker. For the next issue I hope to post an interview with him. ♥

The Fly-In Club Will be at ANA

**Stop by the Club table
(sharing with CONECA)**

**The Fly-In Club meeting will be held on
Friday Aug 10th at 1:00 p.m. in Room 102D**

Counterfeit 1859 Pattern Bought off of eBay

by Richard Snow

There is a saying that if it seems too good to be true, it usually is. A Fly-In member recently had a problem with buying a counterfeit pattern Indian Cent on eBay. The auction was put up by eBay seller gtmoh, who is actually Greg Maish in Columbus, OH (Go ahead and block him). The auction was run in December 2006.

The title stated "1859 Indian Head ERROR or Pattern? AU/Unc". And the body of the action stated the following:

"This is a nice Indian Head Cent, however it appears to have a different reverse than the other 1859 cents I have. I know there were patterns for these coins. I don't know if this is or not. Since I am unsure please bid accordingly. I cannot verify its authenticity and cannot accept a return on this

item. I believe it is AU but possibly Uncirculated, Please use the pictures to judge for yourself. Shipping will be \$4, which will include insurance."

The use of ignorance as a shield against selling counterfeits will not hold up in a court of law. It should however throw up red flags regarding the auction and you should not bid. If you are suspicious about a possible counterfeit being offered, it should be your duty to alert someone who should be able to verify the genuineness (or lack of) and then send a kindly written message that you believe the coin is fake and against eBay's policy. If the coin is removed, then that's all that should be done. If the seller refuses to stop the auction, you should contact eBay regarding the auction and supply them with any evidence you have. Sellers of counterfeits succeed on the apathy in the marketplace.



This 1859 Indian cent pattern was purchased via eBay and the buyer has subsequently donated it to the Fly-In Club Counterfeit Library. The false dies were previously known and listed as 1858 PT13 in Rick Snow's Attribution Guide.

Unfortunately, the buyer paid by check and when the coin arrived left positive feedback on eBay prior to examining the coin. If you are buying on eBay you should use a Credit Card if possible, as if there is a dispute, they will get you a refund easier than you could on your own. PayPal, a eBay payment service is also great for consumer protection. Feedback on eBay is a touchy thing to use for a negative transaction. Typically a bad seller will use the feedback system to punish you for leaving negative feedback on him. This will be a bigger hassle to erase, and sometimes not worth the trouble.

Sometimes it's best just to take your loss and move on. This buyer did and will hopefully recoup the loss by donating the coin to the Fly-In Club Counterfeit Library. A receipt for the loss incurred is given in exchange and the loss can be used a tax write-off. The coin will be put to good use in teaching others what the various counterfeits look like.

Fly-In Club Members Contribute to Variety Census

by Dave Noble

I would like to take this opportunity to address the Fly-In club concerning the Members Census Pages. While we only have eleven members contributing thus far, it is a start, and it is beginning to yield a little comparative information.

By listing the varieties and the quantities our members currently have in their possession we can begin to get a better idea of the true rarity of each. The more input we have the better our information will be, so I urge you all to please participate in this venture. Please take a little time to write down and send me by mail or email the varieties and quantities you have in your collections.

Now, onto the coin in question. It is a Spark-Erosion counterfeit, made by running a current between a coin (either a model or a real one) and a blank. The raised areas of the coin will spark over to the die and will slowly cut a design into it. The process will produce a very bumpy design; so a little extra work in smoothing the fields is necessary. This creates a smooth field with bumpy devices. In the case of this counterfeit, the rims did not transfer well and they were machined into the die, as it turns out, a bit too deep.

This particular counterfeit is pictured under 1858 PT13 in my Attribution Guide, so it should be well known enough to be avoided. ♥

You can send them to:

Dave Noble
P.O. Box 220904
Kirkwood, Mo 63122

Or:

tdnoble@sbcglobal.net

You can view the pages at: <http://www.fly-inclub.org/mainvarlist.html>, your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Dave Noble
Webmaster ♥

Coin Metallurgy for the Non-metallurgists

by Chris Pilliod

It is very important as a collector to have a basic understanding of metallurgy. As such, being a metallurgist by profession, I have assembled an introduction below to the most commonly used terms. These are the terms one would often hear if they hung around the Mint technical personnel for a summer job (which I would love to do).

“Annealing” or “annealed”. This process involves raising the temperature of the die steel to a very high temperature (1400F or higher is typical) and subsequently slow cooling to impart the softest possible condition to the die steel.

Since employing single-squeeze hubbing the Mint no longer anneals the die steel as that is the condition it arrives in from the Mill. Metallurgists may also refer to this treatment as “spheroidize anneal” and the metal’s condition as being “dead soft” and ready to be hubbed.

“Heat treat” or “Heat Treated Condition”. This operation usually refers to the hardening operation and almost always involves a two-step process. At the Mint it follows the hubbing process. First the die is heated to an elevated temperature (1400F or higher) for a short period of time but then is rapidly cooled, typically by quenching in water, oil or a polymer-based solution.

Because the metal often has limited ductility this step is usually followed by a “temper”, which is heating to a low temperature (200 to 600F for die steels) for a longer period of time. This imparts a small but needed amount of ductility for service while not compromising its high hardness needed for long life.

“Hardness”. Hardness refers to the tensile strength of the metal. Since performing a tensile test is cumbersome on production parts, hardness testing is often employed instead.

Many different standardized hardness tests have been developed, including Rockwell and Brinell, two of the most common methods.

“Polishability”. Polishability is an important attribute for Mint die steels, especially for proof issues. It is directly related to surface finish imparted to the coin.

Factors that affect polishability include:

- Grain size.
- Microcleanliness.
- Structure.

“Strength”. While hardness is a simple measurement of relative strength, metallurgists prefer to know an alloy’s yield and tensile strength.

Yield strength is how much load or stress a metal can withstand before it deforms or stretches. Once a metal is exceeded beyond its yield strength it will no longer return to its original shape and properties.

Tensile strength is how much load a metal or alloy can withstand before fully fracturing or breaking. Tensile strength is always higher than yield strength.

“Ductility”. Ductility is a measure of how much deformation a metal or alloy undergoes before fracturing. It is usually reported as a %elongation or a %Reduction of Area (RA).

Metals with superior ductility will have % Reduction of Area of 80% or more, while brittle metals signify a %RA of less than 10%. A die steel is extremely ductile in the annealed condition, but becomes near brittle after full heat treatment. ♥

The Fly-In Club Welcomes Our Newest Members

by Vernon Sebby

As an ongoing feature, we'd like to welcome our new members:

Member	State	Sponsor	Member	State	Sponsor
Antonio A.	Florida	none	Brian H.	Maine	none
Stan R.	Pennsylvania	<i>Coin World</i>	Scott H.	Ohio	Rick Snow
Gary N.	Florida	Chris Pilliod	Bob B.	New Jersey	none
Tom M.	California	Chris Pilliod	George W.	Illinois	none
Joe N.	Ohio	Knoble Coins	Norman T.	Georgia	none

Thank you for joining us. If you haven't already done so, please check out our web site and online talk forum at www.fly-inclub.org. If you have any questions or comments about the club, please contact me, Vern Sebby at PO Box 162, LaFox, Illinois, 60147, or email, melva6906@indianvalley.com ♥

Each year, along with dues renewal payments, many members send a donation to the club to help defray the costs of publishing "Longacre's Ledger". We'd like to take this opportunity to thank you:

Fred B – Pennsylvania
David H – Minnesota
Greg D – Florida
Sam L – California
John C – Indiana

Mark B – New York
Roy B – Alaska
Arthur P – Massachusetts
Charles D – California

Become a Fly-In Member

Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

**Not yet a member of the world's greatest coin club ?
It's as easy as 1-2-3 to join !**

Step 1 — Your Info

Your Name
Your Mailing Address
Your Email Address
(for Fly-In Club use only, we will not provide your information to others)

Step 2 — Your Choices

Dues,	
One Year	\$ 20.00
Two Years	\$ 35.00
Dues for YNs up to Age 17	50% discount
Donation to Club	\$.00
Total payable to Fly-In Club	

Step 3 — Mail in Payment

Send your check or money order payable to Fly-In Club:

Vern Sebby
PO Box 162
LaFox, IL 60147

melva6906@indianvalley.com

Your membership is subject to approval by the Membership Committee and subject to the rules and regulations set forth in the Society Constitution and By-Laws.

1857 Flying Eagle Cent Snow-8 Sells for \$7670

by Frank Leone



Images Courtesy Early American History Auctions, Inc.

A choice example of the popular Snow-8 hammered at \$6500 plus an 18% buyer's fee for a grand total of \$7670 in the May 2007 auction held by Early American History Auctions, Inc. Housed in a NGC holder and Graded MS-64 the description read "This Extremely Rare Flying Eagle Cent Error has part of the design of a 25 cent coin on its reverse. It is unclear how this error happened, but any coin clashed with a different denomination is very rare. In this case, the error happened 150 years ago. This coin itself has been graded MS-64 by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation, making this not only an extremely rare error but also a superb quality coin."

Write for *Ledger*

We are always accepting material for publication in the *Ledger*.

Your fellow members **are interested** in what you have to say. Don't be shy !

Help with editing, suggestions, knowledge and photography is available for **free** !

For details, contact the *Ledger's* Editor at :

Frank Leone
PO Box 170
Glen Oaks, NY 11004
FLRC@AOL.COM

Observed “Orange-peel” Effect on 19th Century US Proofs

by Chris Pilliod

Contributions by James D. Bonn Sr.

Anyone that avidly collects Indian cent proofs has surely come across the effect known as “orangepeel”. It is commonly seen on several different issues, including Indian cents. In my experience the most frequently encountered pieces are from the 1880’s.

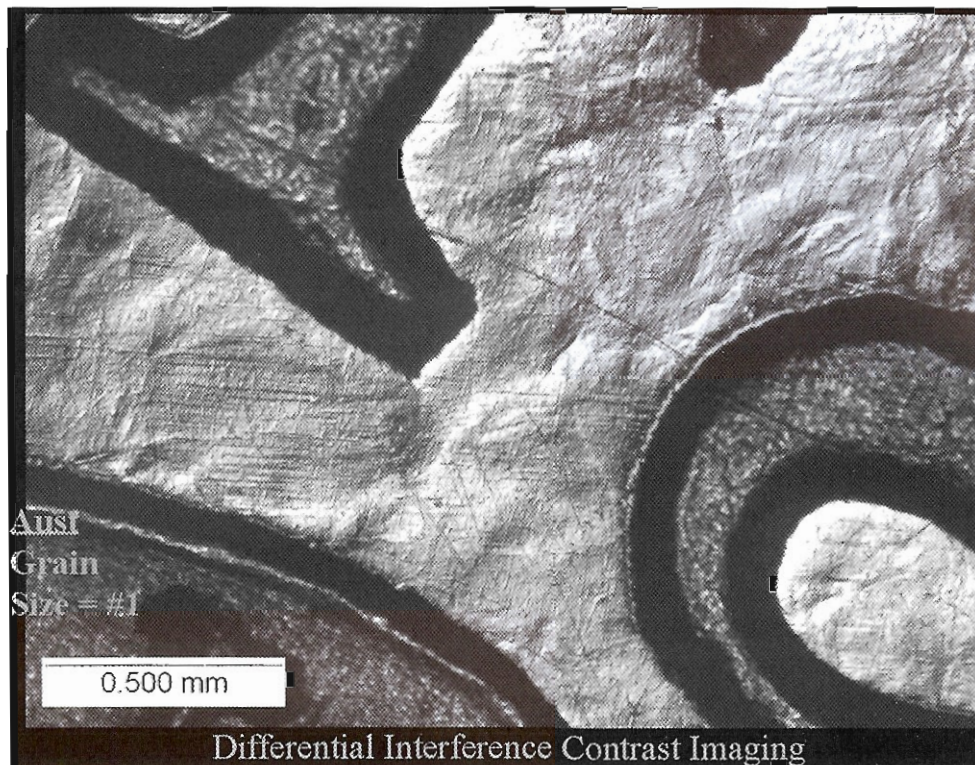
There has been many theories put forth that range in scope so broadly that surely some must be wrong. These include the theory that the proof dies were “texturized”. Some feel it was a special process using chemical treatment of the blanks prior to striking. Some feel the texturizing was performed in the Mint on the proofs after striking.

Below is a catalog description of an 1885 Gold \$5 piece from this year’s FUN Stack’s Auction in Orlando:

1885 Proof-65 DCAM (PCGS). Rich orange-gold toning graces the periphery of the obverse and reverse, accenting the deeply frosted lettering and devices. This coin retains strong eye appeal and outstanding surfaces in every way. For identification purposes, there is a short vertical hairline on Liberty’s neck nearly touching the pin curl that extends down her neck toward the truncation. On the reverse two minor drift marks are seen in the field below the TR of TRUST. The Philadelphia Mint achieved the fashionable orange-peel fields through a secret process. This is quite remarkable to study, the fields appear perfectly reflective to the unaided eye, but when a magnifier is used, the fields break up into tiny interlocking facets which have an appearance similar to sun dried mud which has cracked into millions of fragments. This coining technique was perfected on Proof gold coinage of the period, and probably involved a



1881 \$5 Liberty provides a good example of the orange peel effect found on proof coins of the era



1881 \$5 Liberty provides a good example of the orange peel effect found on proof coins of the era

combination of striking pressure and highly polished dies (on the fields), while the devices and lettering were frosted using a short acid bath to create the textured or frosty appearance. The combination of the frosted devices and mirror fields produces the Cameo effect, which is quite strong on the first few coins struck from the dies as seen on the present coin. As more coins are produced, the depth of the frost weakens on the devices and lettering and the Cameo effect is thus not as dramatic on later strikes of these Proofs. The reported mintage was a paltry 66 pieces, some of which were either melted as unsold or circulated to a degree which removed any evidence of their Proof status

It is interesting to read their analysis. This past April I was invited to give a lecture in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania at their Coin Club. Afterwards a member named **James D. Bonn, Sr** approached me with a wonderful example of such a piece. His was also a gold \$5 example dated 1881 which was recently returned from NCS with "Altered Surfaces". He questioned this, as well as did I. He recommended I take the piece with me for further examination.

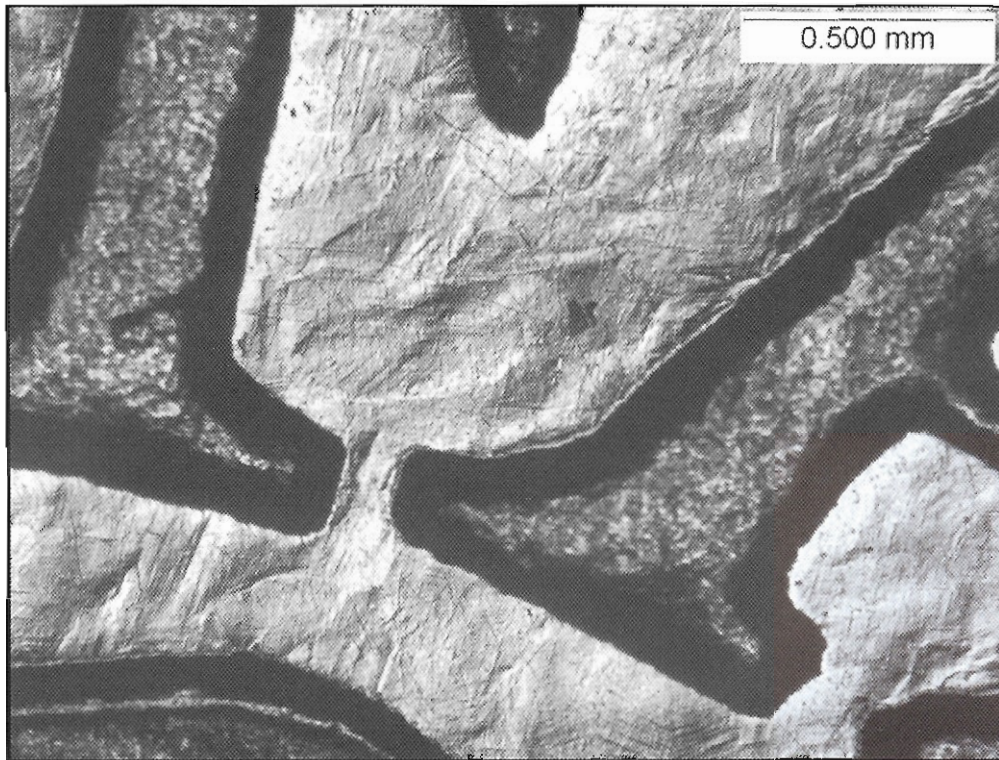
We have examined the piece using Scanning Electron Microscope but found little of help. The texture is too subtle to be picked up by the electrons. So we switched to DIC microscopy (Differential Interference Contrast). This type of light illuminates the surface of the piece at high magnification and reveals the topography.

We found no evidence of alteration of surfaces. Our observations are summarized below:

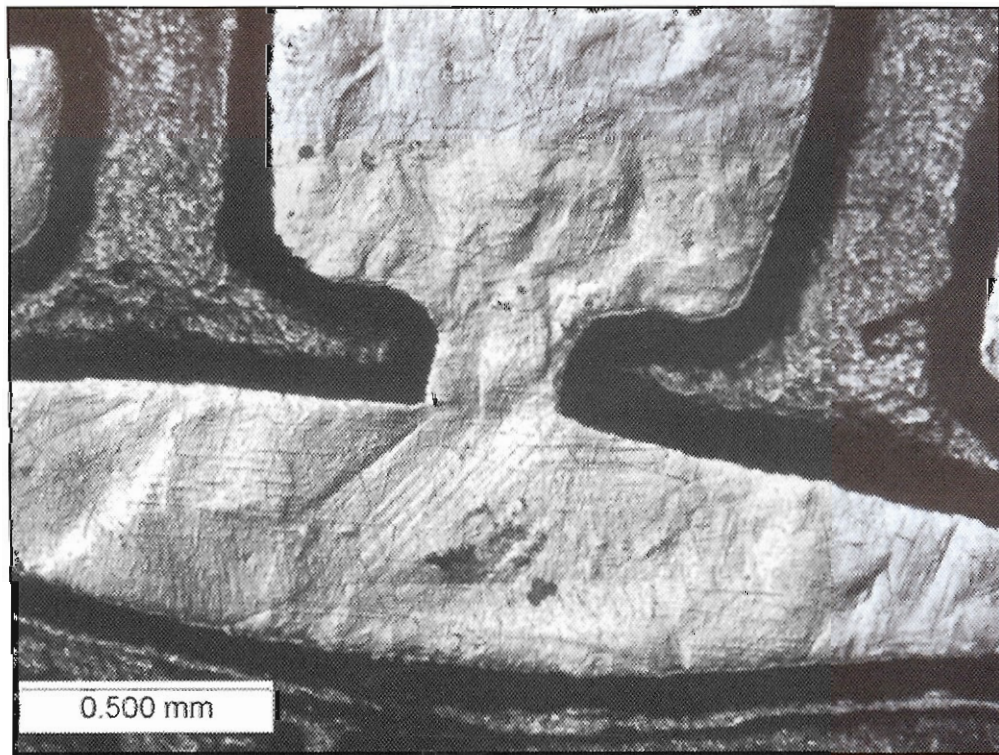
- * Metals form different phases when they solidify and cool. Gold is an austenitic phase metal. Austenitic alloys are characterized by superior ductility and deformability. However, if not closely controlled, they are also prone to large grain size growth on a microscopic level.

- * The DIC was able to capture the original austenitic grain size and it was observed to be very large on this 1881 piece. We measured an ASTM grains size of #1 on a scale of 0 to 14. As a comparison die steels are of a martensitic phase and typically exhibit a grain size of 13 or 14.

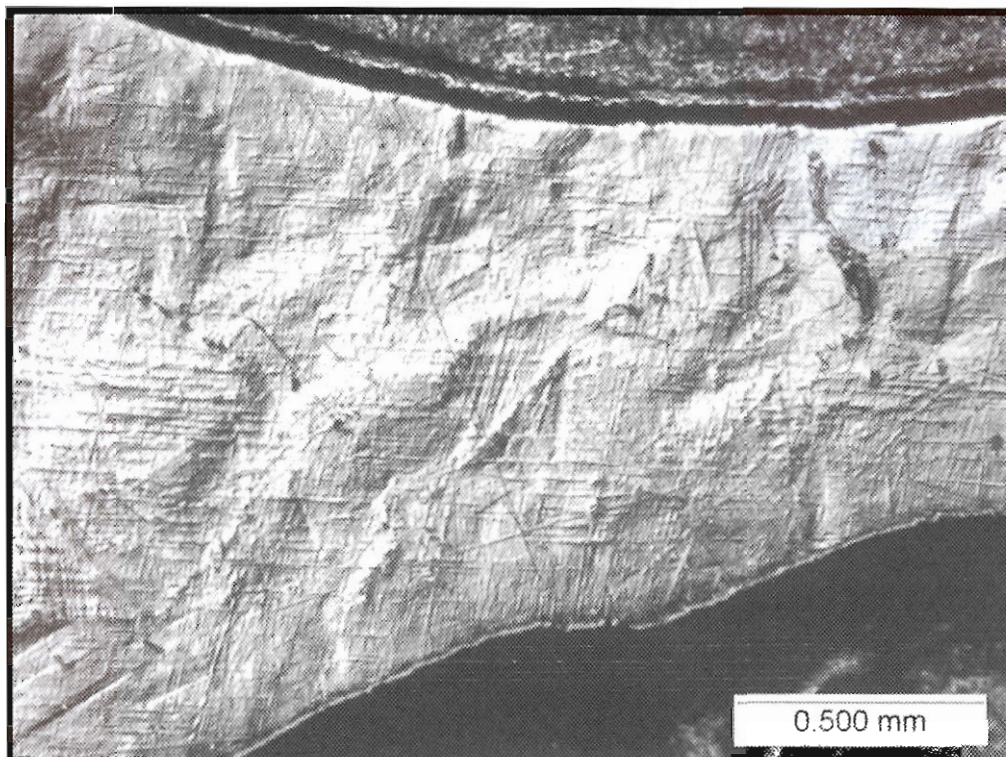
- * A major cause of an extreme grain size such as this is an improper anneal. If a metal is heated too



1881 \$5 Liberty provides a good example of the orange peel effect found on proof coins of the era



1881 \$5 Liberty provides a good example of the orange peel effect found on proof coins of the era



1881 \$5 Liberty provides a good example of the orange peel effect found on proof coins of the era

high during annealing the grains can grow at a rapid rate.

* When austenitics are deformed, such as during striking, the grain boundaries deform at a different rate than the intragranular regions, and this can be observed on the surface as “orange peel” (see enclosed photo). Imagine a map of the United States and the 50 states are the grains and the state lines are grain boundaries. If you depress the map the grain boundaries tend to deform less than the grains and you see a texturized surface.

* Surfaces that are mirror-like and heavily deformed, such as the fields of a proof coin, will exhibit the effect in a more pronounced fashion.

Our professional opinion was that his piece has fully original surfaces but struck on a blank that most likely experienced overheating during its annealing (softening) stage, which greatly enlarged its grains. While we are quite confident in this explanation, it did lead us to further investigation.

We performed some literature review and found that all four major coining metals – nickel, copper,

gold and silver— are austenitic in structure and therefore subject to the same phenomenon. So why have I never observed “orange peel” on silver or nickel proofs I wondered. Why just copper and gold??? While we have unfinished work to perform, my initial answer to this lies in annealing temperatures associated with each of the metals. Perhaps gold and copper have the lowest annealing temperatures, and somehow occasional blanks or strips were annealed too hot, perhaps at the temperature used for nickel annealing. Or even more intriguing perhaps the copper and gold blanks used for business strikes or intentionally annealed at a higher temperature to make them softer and with low proof mintages perhaps the Mint in those days merely grabbed a few annealed business planchets and polished them for making proofs. While this is an intriguing and credible explanation, it is obvious I still have more homework to do on this subject, so stay tuned! ♥

Found in the Forum

by Frank Leone

Most of you are aware that **Dave Noble** maintains a web site for the Club which can be found on the internet at **www.Fly-InClub.org**. The most popular part of the web site is a Member Talk Forum. Here, members can post and reply to messages and include photos as well. The active participants are all knowledgeable and respectful when posting. To participate in the Members' forum you must be a paid member of the Fly-In Club.

Much of the participation revolves around new finds and questions regarding rarity and such of listed varieties. **Rich Snow** is an active participant (known on the Forum as EagleEye) and responds to queries as well as posts new information. Other high profile members include **Bill Walker**, **Vern Sebby**, **Steven Salembene** and **Rich**. When online, members use "handles" just like eBay uses User IDs. In my opinion, having access to such a knowledgeable group of collectors and dealers is worth the price of the Fly-In membership on its own.

On April 25th 2007, member **Hoss** posted a new topic titled **Red Book Varieties**...it read "Well, I purchased my new 2008 Red Book last weekend and was ecstatic to see that the pricing for the "Shallow N" reverse was finally added to the text. This is significant because only about 5 or 6 other varieties are listed and none have been added to the Red Book in several years. The 1871 S-4 was discovered in 1997 and the 1871 S-5 was discovered in 1999 so it has taken about 10 years to get it done. Special thanks go out to Rick for meticulously keeping up with transaction prices and to everyone else who contributed and nudged the publisher and editors to make the listing. What's next for a listing? Maybe as a club we could decide what is worthy of pursuit without trivializing the process." The replies to this topic read:

Bruce Burnham — "Yes, Rick deserves most of the credit for this, as I understand it. My main candidates for Red Book listing: the 1864L S1, S2, S3, and S7 most certainly - the repunching is certainly equal to the 67 or 69 varieties; if similar existed in

Lincoln Cents, they would be worth fortunes; they are clear overdates, visible to the eye, and very rare of in other 19th c. series from this period."

IUHoosiers — "I think the clashes of 1857 should be included. I haven't gotten my red book yet, but am wondering... are the shallow N varieties for 1870 & 1872 also included? Or do they just have 1871? Thanks, Daniel"

Hoss — "The shallow n pricing is listed for 1870 through 1872. The 1870 has very little premium over regular prices though."

Ranger Rich — "I agree with Bruce's April 27 post wholeheartedly. My 1864 L Snow 1 is one of my favorite coins. It's about time they received more press. Rich"

bandsdean71 — "I saw the Red Book and am 100% sure the prices are way too low. I saw an AU go for over \$1000.00 just 2 months ago. I myself just paid \$600.00 for a xf-45 example and to me that was a fair deal. Speaking of strong repunched dates for future Red Book inclusion, how about this one?" (Editor's note - "this one" referred to 1873 Open 3 Snow-1)

admin — "Hello Bandsdean, It's always been my favorite. Interesting though, the lower loop of the three's appear to be a little different. Nice coin you have there." (Editor's note - this was Dave Noble and he included the below URL which led to online images of 1873 Open 3 RPD Snow-1)

<http://www.noblecoins.org/ind187311.html>

Bruce Burnham — "Hi Bandsdean - yes, definitely, the 73 O3 S1 would be a great candidate for Red Book listing. Great picture - thanks. Also - when you spoke of the XF45 coin at \$600, were you referring to the 64L S1?"

EagleEye — "Yes, the prices are a bit low. How do I know? Because I gave them pricing. The editors are keenly aware that dealers tend to overvalue their inventory, and as a dealer, if I presented prices that were "present market", they would think I was pulling something funny and asked someone else for prices. Its much better to have prices start a bit low and move up than start high and sit there (or go down)"

The “thread” as it is known, ended with Rick’s comments. There sure was a lot of information packed into just a few paragraph’s of text.

On June 23rd, Rick Snow posted a Topic titled ***Attribution Guide 1870-1889 Finished!***... Almost immediately, there was a reply expressing interest in buying a book right off the press. Many thanks go out to Rick for taking the time and effort to publish these books. It’s a heck of a lot of work with little monetary return. I’m certain he does it for the love of the series and his way of giving back to the hobby.

Member **FlyingHigh** shared a post titled ***FINEST KNOWN! Fortunate purchase 1858/7 FEC SNOW-7 MS65 NGC!*** The replies were many and FlyingHigh was gracious in supplying excellent quality images of the coin which can be found below.

May 7th, 2007 member **bandsdean71** posted a topic titled ***Watch out boys, here come the Chinese knock-offs*** — *I though I saw it all with a 1840-CC*

silver dollar about 4-5 years ago. Now we have the Chinese making Indian Cent copies. To the untrained eye, they actually look not too bad. I saw a 1871 last week which was pulled and now I see an 1870 and 1869. The 69 even has a BOLD N reverse. Take a look at 270117868324 and 270117881814 and you'll see what I mean. The dollar copies really hurt the prices of genuine examples. Let's hope it doesn't do the same to our hobby. If you guys see copies out there, report them if possible.

I jumped over to this eBay auction and clicked on “View seller’s other items” and now see that copies of Indian cents are being sold but are now clearly stamped “REPLICA”. The quality of the copy is not very good at all and all were type II designs.

If you haven’t already joined the Forum, you are missing out on a excellent benefit of Fly-In membership ! ♥



Forum member FlyingHigh shared hsi new find - the finest known 1858/7 Snow-7 slabbed by NGC as MS65.

The Truth About Cleaning Coins

by Tom Becker

Introduction – In the early 1990's, veteran coin dealer Tom Becker of New Hampshire wrote a series of numismatic essays which became known as the "Truth About" series. I found them to be informative and insightful, while at the same time quite entertaining. Over the next several issues of the "Ledger", we will present a few of these that are appropriate for the scope of our journal. Vernon Sebby, Fly-In #474.

I DIDN'T MEAN TO TELL A FIB.

When it comes to coin cleaning there are about twenty different schools of thought, and every pupil seems to have a strong opinion. I expect that this report will stimulate lots of correspondence from those who don't agree with my version of the "truth".

BETTER COINS THROUGH CHEMISTRY.

Can you describe a cleaned coin for me? Is a coin which was immersed in soap and water to remove some surface dirt now cleaned? Is removing PVC contamination from a coin with a product designed for this purpose, the same as cleaning? Is dipping a coin in liquid tarnish remover as good as cleaning it? Is scrubbing the surfaces of a coin with a soft brush cleaning, or does it depend whether the bristles of the brush are made of camel hair or brass?

LET'S PUT THE ARMS BACK ON VENUS.

As coin collectors, we should all realize that while we may, in a legal sense, own the coins in our collection, we are actually just custodians. The proper thing for us to do is to carefully preserve these treasures with the intention of passing them along to future generations in the same state that we found them. There is nothing to be gained by leaving traces of our ownership on the pieces, especially fingerprints on copper and bronze coins. Let the next guy use a toothpick to dig the dirt out from around the lettering. Leave dipping off the black toning streak

to the next owner. Truthfully, this isn't going to happen. Collectors have been messing around with coins for centuries. If they are not boiling ancient coins in oil or acid to remove encrustation, they are picking and prodding away at the surfaces of modern coins to remove carbon spots or scratches. I see collectors of copper coins brushing and oiling their inventories. The dealer who must make ten trips a day to his hotel room may not have weak kidneys, he just needs to dip a new purchase before offering it to the next customer. "I've never seen a coin I couldn't improve," seems to be a popular motto among coin collectors and dealers.

SCRUBBING FOR DOLLARS.

I would suggest that most coins are cleaned or otherwise doctored in order to make them more saleable. If a darkly toned coin, which was covered with decades of accumulated grime, was worth as much, and as easily sold, as a bright and shiny piece then there would be little incentive to clean it.

Certainly among non-collectors the understanding is that bright and new looking coins are worth more than dirty and dull ones. Most dealers could tell horror stories about selling customers who polished and buffed thousands of dollars of value off their coins because they thought that the dealer would pay more for clean looking coins.

For as long as I have been involved in the coin business, collectors and investors have been demanding fully brilliant, un-toned coins. I have personally seen numerous times when a coin which was toned, could not be sold. Once the piece was dipped, and restored to its former mint brilliance, it attracted the attention of several buyers. If everyone wants bright coins what is the dealer and selling collector to do? Would you rather be a pious protector of coins, or is it more practical to dip a few pieces and perhaps in doing so, put thousands of extra dollars in your pocket? I know of one recent case where a heavily toned coin was encap-

sulated in a MS-65 grading service holder. A dealer “cracked” the coin from the container, dipped the piece, and resubmitted it for grading. This time the coin was returned to him graded MS-68!

DOES A FALLING TREE MAKE A NOISE IF NO ONE IS AROUND TO HEAR IT?

Does it matter if a coin has been cleaned if no one can detect it? Can I positively tell the difference between a coin which is originally brilliant and one that has been dipped? Truthfully, the answer is no. Certainly some coins which have had a “bath” are detectable and others may be suspicious, but if a dipped coin could be instantly recognized then they would not be so readily accepted in the marketplace. Obviously the majority of dealers and collectors don’t consider dipping, when done properly, to be wrong. If dipped coins were generally considered to be cleaned, then the practice would have ceased long ago.

HERE DO WE DRAW THE LINE?

To make a list of all the things that might be done to coins to clean, as well as preserve them, would require pages of space. To debate whether sealing coins in wax, painting the surfaces with lacquer, or coating copper or bronze with silicone should be considered acceptable would be a useless exercise. What might be more constructive is to determine which types of chemical enhancement materially alter the appearance of the coin and if the reason for doing something to the coin is to deceive for profit.

THERE IS NO GOING BACK

Not having been there, I truthfully can’t say for sure, but it is my understanding that old time collectors, that is those who were active in the hobby prior to World War II, were not nearly as concerned, as we are today, about whether a coin looked as though it had just dropped from the dies. Likewise, they were generally less worried about the technical grade of coins. That is not to say that these collectors didn’t appreciate quality, but rather that they were unwilling to pay huge premiums for slight differences in condition, or for mint brilliant

pieces. Pricing guides listed values for coins that were uncirculated, nothing more. Along came the investor and the notion that perhaps it would be best to value uncirculated coins in two ways, those which were just uncirculated, and those which were Brilliant Uncirculated. It’s a shame that instead of BU, those involved in numismatics at the time didn’t decide on BT. If beautifully toned coins had been the pieces to command a premium, instead of brilliant ones, the coins we collect today might look very different.

Dealers and collectors readily adapted to these changes. It was a simple matter to increase the value of one’s collection or inventory by removing tarnish. Why on earth would I sell my uncirculated Barber half dollar for \$15 when in a matter of seconds I could convert it to a BU coin that is worth \$20?

As I’ve already mentioned, early collectors and dealers have always played around with and doctored coins, but in the old days the real money was made by producing outright forgeries. Copies of coins, some very deceptive and others quite crude, were far more prevalent than they are today. Dates on coins were changed. The surfaces were tooled and re-engraved to give the coin the appearance of being a higher grade. Mint marks were added or deleted. At the time, any 1916 Mercury dime, with an added D mintmark was worth more than a superb example of the Philadelphia Mint issue. Today this is not the case. A 1916-D Mercury dime in good condition is worth around \$325. A 1916, without the magic mint mark, in MS-67, forgetting about how well it may have been struck, will probably cost \$525. What has happened? Have circulated examples of 1916-D Mercury dimes become more plentiful over the years, or has the collector’s and investor’s preoccupation with perfection revised the way we value coins?

As our nation’s early currency warned, “To Counterfeit is Death”, none of the notes said, “Don’t wash and starch me.”

As counterfeit detection methods improved, and this information became available to collectors, those who had been making money in the risky

reproduction market wisely decided that it was much safer to clean up their act and start doctoring coins. The money was just as good, and the chances of getting caught and led off to the slammer were slim.

IS IT A CRIME TO CLEAN?

I don't know of anyone who has gone to jail or was put on probation after having been caught with their fingers in the dip. Should the fine for "cloroxing" a coin be \$50 for each offense? There probably is some catch-all law that could be used to punish those who doctor coins for profit, but I think most of those who make EF and AU coins appear to be uncirculated, and then sell them as such, run little risk of facing a jail term or stiff fines.

I know of one very skilled individual who repairs damaged coins. He fills holes, removes deep cuts and rim nicks, restores missing letters and fixes dates. In my opinion, his work benefits the hobby and is no different than restoring an old car or home. Were he to start adding mint marks, and he certainly has the skill required to do it, I would think differently. The coins he repairs are represented as such. He describes what he has done to the coin. When he does this type of work for others he carefully selects his clients. I know that he has refused business from those who seem to have a memory lapse when it comes to mentioning that what they were selling was repaired. Will a coin still be recognized as having been restored once it has changed hands a dozen times?

Another fellow is a master when it comes to artificially toning coins. If he wanted it to be, his work could be very deceptive. Like the person who does repairs, it is my understanding that this fellow makes it clear to every purchaser that the color has been added and he charges no extra for his "Paint Jobs". His colorful creations are so distinctive and beautiful that it is difficult to confuse them with the real thing. His work is often better than nature could do! Will everyone who ever comes in contact with one of these coins know who toned it?

DO SOME COINS DESERVE TO BE CLEANED?

Is soaking a bit of growing green goop off the surfaces of a Large cent any different than wiping the flyspecks from an Old Master painting? Should coins recovered from the sea be left encrusted with coral or is it okay to remove this stuff? Many collectors of copper and bronze coins use a silicone-based oil to coat the surfaces of their coins. This material, as far as I know, will not harm the surfaces of the coin. After treatment the pieces generally have a pleasant, glossy appearance. Once coated, the coins are more resistant to damage from the environment. Spots should not form because corrosive matter cannot attack the surface.

Not too many years ago, certain types of plastic coin storage pages oozed an oily green slime as they aged. This material attached itself to the surface of the coins and begins to lunch on them. Previously lustrous pieces were forever dulled. Is it right to clean this stuff off the coins or should we just consider it a natural disaster?

I once purchased a collection of Morgan Dollars that had been taped in an album. Each coin had been brilliant when stored. Where there was no tape the coins had toned. After removing the tape and the sticky residue it left behind, I was the proud owner of a bunch of coins which were covered with a very unattractive crazy quilt design of brilliant and toned blotches. Should I have left them that way?

Another collection which I was offered, but did not buy, was a group of coins which had been mounted on a board with three nails holding each coin in place at the edges. The nails had rusted and the portion of the coins which had touched them had a black toning spot while the rest of the coin was more lightly colored. The reverses of the pieces were nearly brilliant. Should these pieces have also been left as is?

YOU ALWAYS HURT THE ONE YOU LOVE.

Coin collectors have historically been hard on the objects they cherish. Some early collectors defaces coins by stamping their initials, seal, or crest, into the surfaces. Coins were often stored in wooden cabinets that allowed air and moisture, as well

as chemicals from the wood and tray mining to work on the unprotected surface of the coins. Another popular way to store coins was in paper envelopes. Some of the less expensive versions were made with traces of sulfur in the paper and the surfaces of the paper was anything but smooth. Cardboard holders, lined with cellophane or a like material which facilitated viewing of the piece, were held together by staples. Many a coin has been damaged when being removed from this type of holder and the sharp leg of a staple was accidentally dragged across the surface. I've already mentioned that thousands of coins were eaten alive by PVC laden storage pages. Many best selling coin storage albums have clear plastic slides which look harmless enough, but do a dandy job of adding hairline scratches. Even careful numismatists have accidentally dropped coins or touched them with their oily fingers. It's a wonder that there are any coins left that are worth collecting!

TONING TALK.

Most of the tarnished coins that I have seen are not beautifully toned. For every piece that has dazzling rainbow colors there are thousands which have acquired toning which ranges from typical golden brown to dirty looking gray and black. What constitutes beautiful toning seems to vary tremendously from one collector to the next, but I think most of us would agree that a pleasant, light colored toning, which hides nothing, can make a coin more desirable and thus often worth more. Just as each coin is unique because of the arrangement of marks, degree of strike, and other factors, no two coins ever acquire exactly the same type of toning. This includes coins of the same type stored for long periods of time in the same environment. Attractive toning seems to make a coin that much more special and unique.

WHAT'S REAL TONING?

I once worked in a coin shop where the sun shone into our display area for the majority of the day. In one case we decided to show off a group of loose Morgan dollars. These coins were placed on a velvet pad. After several weeks we began to notice that the obverse of each of these coins was beginning to acquire some light golden toning. The coin

which was nearest the light fixture inside the case seemed to be gaining color the fastest. In less than two months, most of the coins had turned an attractive blue-green and rose-gold color. We turned the coins over and allowed the reverse to acquire the same pleasant patina. Could we be accused of artificially toning coins, or had we just given nature a helping hand? Should beautifully toned coins only be considered original if it happens completely by accident?

I would suggest that the majority of beautifully toned modern coins, that being pieces less than 200 years old, got that way after they were in the possession of collectors. I have purchased a number of collections which were stored in brown paper envelopes. Many of the coins had very similar toning. Careful examination of the coins indicated to me that they had been brilliant when first put in the paper pouches. The laminated paper in another popular type of coin storage system would often produce halo toning in a rainbow of colors on coins, which were obviously brilliant when first placed in the albums. I have seldom seen coins that gained beautiful toning when stored for long periods of time in a leather purse, tobacco tin, or behind a rock in the cellar. Most beautifully toned Morgan dollars have quite the same type of coloration and appear to have been stored for long periods of time in original mint bags. Truthfully, I would bet that more than one collector has stuck a few coins on a sunny window sill or wrapped pieces in sulfur laden paper, hoping that the coins would take on some attractive toning.

Perhaps deciding if toning is genuine or artificial depends on how long it took for the coin to acquire the tarnish? Few of us would consider a coin which has been dipped in or sprayed with chemicals, to be naturally toned. Baking or frying a coin in oil or inside a vegetable for several hours is not how coins naturally tone. What if a coin "accidentally" got placed on some damp cardboard and sat next to a radiator or wood stove for three or four months? Would the coins pleasant steel blue and rose toning be true or false?

Is it possible for an experienced numismatist to be fooled by artificial toning? The answer is yes. One of the major faults I find with the three dominant

grading services is their occasional inability to detect original toning. Having submitted coins from old time collections, I know for a fact that the pieces toned naturally, but the grading services called the coloration artificial. Truthfully, I guess they figure it is better to be conservative in this regard since they get to keep the grading fee anyway.

My comments to this point have to do with what might be termed "good toning", be it original or artificial. Like cleaning, if the toning is attractive perhaps it really doesn't matter how it got on the coin? In other cases, coins have been heavily treated with sulfur, photographic developing chemicals and the like. Household liquid bleach can turn coins vivid shades of blue and green, but a coin treated in this manner is often blue-black in color. All three methods I have mentioned do permanent damage to the surface of the coin.

Artificial toning may not be added to the surface of a coin to make it more attractive and desirable, but rather to hide defects on the surface. Medium to deep toning can hide hairline scratches or worse. Artificial toning can also be used to hide the fact that a coin has been cleaned. Adding color after cleaning is quite a common practice.

The only way I know to learn about artificial toning is to examine lots of toned coins. Certain types and denominations of coins tend to have a typical type of toning. While I have seen Bust half dollars with light golden or rainbow coloration, the typical color for these pieces tends to be somewhat gray. When I see examples which vary from this color I spend a bit more time studying them. Modern government-issue mint sets from the forties and fifties were shipped to collectors in cheap cardboard holders with a green paper flap. Because of the packaging, the coins from these sets often have deep golden and mottled toning which is generally considered unattractive. Proof Trade dollars often have deep blue-gray toning, sometimes mixed with iridescent highlights. Proof Morgan dollars are often deeply toned with a gray to black coloration. Matte proof Lincoln cents can, many times, be found with vivid violet and blue-green hues. Buffalo nickels can come in lots of different colors, but light to medium gold toning seems to be the domi-

nant hue. Because of the way they were stored, or shipped to collectors, Silver Commemoratives of each type tend to have the same sort of toning. I won't continue with this list because, as I mentioned, the best way to learn to recognize genuine toning is to examine many coins first hand. As a general rule, when I see a coin which has coloration which is unusual for the issue I become suspicious, while keeping in mind that there can be exceptions to most every rule. When toning appears to be too good to be true, chances are good that it is false.

ARE TONED COINS WORTH A PREMIUM?

Since what is beautiful toning and what is not tends to be a highly subjective matter, I would suggest that deciding if a coin with pretty colors is worth more is really up to you. Certainly there are magnificently toned pieces that rival works of art when it comes to coloration and eye appeal. Such coins are highly desirable and were at one time in greater demand than they are today. Bright white is currently the most fashionable color among the majority of collectors. ♥

Fly-In Club Talk Forum

by Dave Noble

I would like to take a little time to discuss the Fly-In Club Talk Forum and web site. We have set up a talk forum at: [www. Fly-inclub.org/talk](http://www.Fly-inclub.org/talk), I made an attempt to contact all members by e-mail in hope of getting the word out. My concerns are that not all emails were received by all of the members, so I asked for this opportunity to place the information in the Ledger where all members can be reached.

The Forum has proven to be a great means of communication between members, club officers and Rick himself. We are currently working on such items as a Variety Price Guide, and Complete variety listing by Snow numbers to be placed on our web page. Please take time to visit the talk forum and go through the registering process, it is a great way to keep informed of club activities and interact with fellow members. We post pics to the site and

have some discussions of varieties and values of our coins, it's a great help if you have some questions, or just need a helpful opinion now and then. I am in the process of updating the web page and adding some variety related information, I hope to have this done in a week or two, so please do visit both sites.

The location of the web page is
[www. Fly-inclub.org](http://www.Fly-inclub.org)

The talk site is located at
[www. Fly-inclub.org/talk](http://www.Fly-inclub.org/talk)

Thanks, and hope to see you there.

Dave Noble
Web Master ♥

DAVE'S

D.C.W. COLLECTION
(trusted name in numismatics)



"THE COLLECTORS FRIEND"®

I BUY-SELL-TRADE
Flying Eagle and Indian Cents.

LARGE FREE pricelist, Very strong buyer.

When it comes to high grades or
Ex. Rare Varieties, see me.
Strict grading a "must."
ANA LM 4078, FUN-CONECA

P.O. Box 500850 - San Diego, CA 92150-0850
PHONE: 800-346-6718 - FAX: 858-513-6557
www.thecollectorsfriend.com

Classified Ads

WANTED: GEM R&B, 1892 Indian Cent. Raw or certified. Will pay well over ask for the right coin. Please write or email. Vern Sebby, PO Box 162, LaFox, IL 60147 or melva6906@indianvalley.com

WANTED: Counterstamped, Flying Eagle, Indian Cent, Two Cent Pieces. Call or Write. J.H. Kytley, PO Box 535, Colbert, GA 30628. (706) 983-9289

Other clubs closely related to our club:

American Numismatic Association (ANA)

818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Dues: \$26/yr.

CONECA

9017 Topperwind Ct. Ft. Worth, TX 76134 Dues:

\$20/yr.

Lincoln Cent Society (LCS)

P.O. Box 113, Winfield, IL 60590 Dues: \$28/yr.

The National Collectors Association of Die Doubling (NCADD)

P.O. Box 15, Lykens, PA 17048 Dues: \$28/yr.

Early American Coppers (EAC)

1468 Timberlane Dr., St. Joseph, MO 49085 Dues:

\$20

John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS)

P.O. Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030 Dues: \$15

Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC)

P.O. Box 776, Crystal Lake, IL 60039 Dues: \$15

Barber Coin Collectors Society (BCCS)

415 Ellen Dr., Brookhaven, MS 39601 Dues: \$15

Back Issues of Longacre's Ledger

_____	Vol. 1 #1	January, 1991 (reprint)
_____	Vol. 1 #2	April, 1991
_____	Vol. 1 #3	July, 1991
_____	Vol. 1 #4	October, 1991
_____	Vol. 2 #1	January, 1992
_____	Vol. 2 #2	April, 1992
_____	Vol. 2 #3	July, 1992
_____	Vol. 2 #4	October, 1992
_____	Vol. 3 #1	Winter, 1993
_____	Vol. 3 #2	Spring, 1993
_____	Vol. 3 #3	Summer, 1993
_____	Vol. 3 #4	Fall, 1993
_____	Vol. 4 #1	Winter, 1994
_____	Vol. 4 #2	Spring, 1994
_____	Vol. 4 #3	Summer, 1994
_____	Vol. 4 #4	Fall, 1994
_____	Vol. 5 #1	Winter, 1995
_____	Vol. 5 #2	Spring, 1995
_____	Vol. 5 #3	Summer, 1995
_____	Vol. 5 #4	Fall, 1995
_____	Vol. 6 #1	Winter, 1996
_____	Vol. 6 #2	Spring, 1996
_____	Vol. 6 #3	Summer, 1996
_____	Vol. 6 #4	Fall, 1996
_____	Vol. 7 #1	January - March, 1997
_____	Vol. 7 #2	April - June, 1997
_____	Vol. 7 #3	July - September, 1997
_____	Vol. 7 #4	October - December, 1997
_____	Vol. 8 #1	January - March, 1998
_____	Vol. 8 #2	April - June, 1998

_____	Vol. 8 #3	July - September, 1998
_____	Vol. 8 #4	October - December, 1998
Large format issues		
_____	Vol. 9.1 #39	February, 1999
_____	Vol. 9.2 #40	May, 1999
_____	Vol. 9.3 #41	August, 1999
_____	Vol. 9.4 #42	December, 1999
_____	Vol. 10.1 #43	March, 2000
_____	Vol. 10.2 #44	June, 2000
_____	Vol. 10.3 #45	September, 2000 (1991-1999 index)
_____	Vol. 10.4 #46	December, 2000
_____	Vol. 11.1 #47	March, 2001
_____	Vol. 11.2 #48	June, 2001
_____	Vol. 11.3 #49	September, 2001
_____	Vol. 11.4 #50	December, 2001
_____	Vol. 12.1 #51	March, 2002
_____	Vol. 12.2 #52	June, 2002
_____	Vol. 12.3 #53	September, 2002
_____	Vol. 12.4 #54	December, 2002

_____ Number of issues X \$6.00 each
 _____ Please add \$3.30 Postage per 4 issue block
 (\$1.50 postage for a singles issue)

Mail checks to: Fly-In Club
 P.O. Box 162
 LaFox, IL 60147

How to submit coins for attribution

What should be submitted: Any premium value variety which has not been previously listed in the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide. Any overdate, doubled die, repunched date, die anomaly (if it's dramatic enough to ensure collectability) and misplaced digit (provided it is dramatic enough) should be submitted.

How to submit a coin for attribution: There is no limit on submissions. All coins should be sent to Fly-In Club Contributor :

**Rick Snow,
P.O. Box 65645
Tucson, AZ 85728**

All coins should be sent with a listing of the coins, their insurance value, and a return address and phone number.

How much does it cost?: Please include \$4 per coin, plus return postage. All coin will be returned via the U.S. Post Office by registered and insured postage. Their cost is \$8 plus \$1 for every \$1,000 in insured value.

What will I get?: All new listings will be added to future editions of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent book by Rick Snow. New varieties will be listed in a future issue of *Longacre's Ledger*, space permitting.

Advertising rates

Display ad rates are for camera-ready copy.

	One issue	Three issues
Quarter page	\$40.00	\$95.00
Half page	\$70.00	\$150.00
Full page	\$120.00	\$250.00
Inside Front cover	\$125.00	\$275.00
Back cover	\$150.00	\$300.00

Classified: Club members are entitled to one free classified ad per issue, limited to not more than 25 words, excluding name and address. Additional ads or words are 10 cents per word, limited to 50 words, excluding name and address.

Please check submission deadlines in the front of the journal to avoid missing inclusion in an issue.

Please contact the Editor :

**Frank Leone
PO Box 170
Glen Oaks, NY 11004**

Advertising policy

Ads will only be accepted from members in good standing of the Society.

The Society specifically reserves the right to require payment in advance, to suspend advertising privileges, or to decline any advertisement in part or in whole at its sole discretion.

Minors under the age of 18 must have written parental or guardian permission.

Only ads for Flying Eagles Cents, Indian Cents and Two Cent pieces are accepted at this time.

Unless otherwise noted, grading will be in accordance with the official ANA grading standards for United States coins.

Advertisers must extend at least a seven day return privilege.

Excluding the printing of an ad, the Society assumes no responsibility whatsoever, and reserves the right to edit or reject any ad that does not conform to its policy.

Club Officers

President	Chris Pilliod	cpilliod@msn.com
Vice President	Tim Cartwright	tcartwright@floratine.com
Secretary	Sheldon Freed	marcfreed@verizon.net
Treasurer	Vern Sebbby	melva6906@indianvalley.com
State Representatives Chairman	W.O. Walker	worian@aol.com
Editor	Frank Leone	FLRC@aol.com
Web Master	Dave Noble	tdnoble@sbcglobal.net

State Representatives

The following individuals have indicated their willingness to help promote the club and it's activities in their state.

Alaska	Robert L. Hall	Rlhprince@aol.com
Arizona	Rick Snow	Rick@indiancent.com
Delaware	Jesse Furry	furry@ezy.net
California	Mark Watson	mcw@qnet.com
Connecticut	Ronald Gammill	Rongammill@aol.com
Florida	Art O'Connell	art02003@earthlink.net
Georgia	Ronald Cohen	
Idaho	Marvin Erickson	marvscoin@aol.com
Illinois	Mark Van Deusen	Mvande7136@aol.com
Indiana	David Brody	dbrody@galaxyinternet.net
Iowa	Thomas Robertson	tdrobertson1@juno.com
Kansas	Mark McWherter	mmcwherter@juno.com
Kentucky	Everett Ramsey	wramsey@commandnet.net
Louisiana	Lynn Ourso	Lourso@iname.com
Maryland	Larry Steve	Lsteve1856@aol.com
Massachusetts	Gary Sjostedt	gsjostedt@brownco.com
Missouri	Dave Noble	tdnoble@sbcglobal.net
Montana	M.D. Hamill	hamill@1xpress.com
Nebraska	Quent Hansen	QuentNCathy@aol.com
North Carolina	Bob Pedolskey	bob_pedolsky@hotmail.com
New York	W.O. Walker	WORIAN@aol.com
Ohio	John A. Guisinger III	goose3@neo.rr.com
Oklahoma	Mike Ellis	MrolEllis@yahoo.com
Oregon	Donald Kay	
Pennsylvania	Chris Pilliod	cpilliod@msn.com
South Carolina	Jerry Sajbel	Sajbels@cetlink.com
Texas	Francis Townsend	fet.dod@juno.com
Virginia	Joel Cherry	Jcherry@patriot.net
Virginia	Darrell Tyler	darrell.tyler@us.army.mil
Washington	Kenneth Hill	hilljk@att.net
West Virginia	John Savio	Indiancent@aol.com

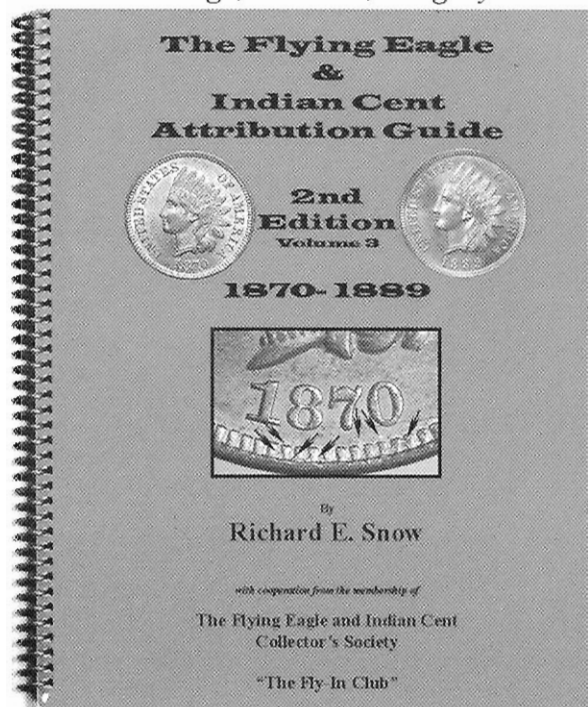
Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the editor.



Eagle Eye Rare Coins, Inc.

P.O. Box 65645
Tucson, AZ 85728
(800) 323-2646
WWW.INDIANCENT.COM

Knowledge, Fairness, Integrity



The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide Volume 3 (1870-1889)

by Richard Snow

188 pages. Spiral cover or binder supplement. This is part 3 of Rick Snow's monumental 6 volume set which is the most detailed work ever published on Flying Eagle and Indian cents.

Also Available :

Volume 1, 1856-1858 Spiral binding (130 Pages).....\$24.95
Volume 2, 1859-1869 Spiral binding (130 pages).....\$24.95
Volume 3, 1870-1889 Spiral binding (188 pages).....\$29.95

A special three-ring binder is also available with Volumes 1, 2, 3 and 6 (1856-1889 & 1900-1909)...\$90.00

Please add \$5.00 for Shipping and Handling.

Eagle Eye Attribution Cards

A new way to keep vital information about your coins!



What are Eagle Eye Attribution Cards?

Would you like an easy way to keep the information that PCGS and NGC does not put on their holders with your coins? Here is an easy way to keep vital information about your coins with your coins. Variety information, Pedigree information and format information (very important on 1856's) can all be included on a slab-size laminated card with a big picture of both sides of the coin.

Eagle Eye Attribution cards can be made for any coin in your collection, certified or not. This service costs \$15 plus the return postage. Bulk deals can be arranged. Here are some benefits:

- You can review and show off your collection while the coins sit in your safety deposit box.
- Any variety information can be listed on the card. You can easily display the coins and the variety in an attractive manner.
- The cards can be used to document your collection for insurance purposes.
- The pedigree information, where known, can follow the coin in the future.
- In an auction or dealers display, facts about the coin will not be overlooked.
- You can now document the proper format on PCGS and NGC graded 1856 Flying Eagle Cents. (Both services have stopped denoting MS on their holders because of liability issues due to too many misattributed 1856's.) The Eagle Eye Attribution Card will solve the issue for collectors.

www.1793.com

Frank Leone Rare Coins, Inc.

Buying/Selling Flying Eagles, Indian Cents & All Other US Coins



Striking Errors



Exonumia



Die Breaks



Varieties

- ♥ Buying/Selling All US Coins
- ♥ Wantlists Serviced
- ♥ 30 Years Experience
- ♥ Auction Representation
- ♥ Let us help you build a quality collection

CONTACT US TODAY

1793.com



All Dates from Unc to Junk

FLRC@AOL.COM (516) 385-6778
FLRC, Inc. : PO Box 170 : Glen Oaks : NY : 11004